

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

A. C. THOMPSON, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 14.

FOR GOVERNOR
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Shelby.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
DAVID TURPIE, of White.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE
W. L. H. SCHLATER, of Wayne.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE
JOSEPH RISTINE, of Vigo.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE
NATHAN L. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL
OSCAR B. HORD, of Decatur.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.
FOR CLERK SUPREME COURT
CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, of Dearborn.

FOR REPORTER SUPREME COURT
M. C. KERR, of Floyd.

WHAT ACTIONS PROVE.

Although the Convention at Charleston was a rather stormy one, yet the action of that body with the exception of the bolters goes to prove that the Democratic party is not the corrupt or "spoils" party that the opposition charges it with being. In the Democratic, as in all other organizations, there are those who do not take any principle as their guide for action, but who adopt the financial motto of "rule or ruin." There were several of this class of men in the Charleston Convention who carried out this motto. They went there with a selfish aim in view, and if they could not have it their own way they threatened to bolt the Convention, and they did when the platform was adopted which did not grant them all that they asked. They never went there for the purpose of advancing the cause of Democracy, but vented the Convention as a hotbed and came out the same. They did not go there with the intention nor desire to consult together for good, but went with a platform which they said should be adopted, or they would withdraw from the Convention. The majority of the delegates did not recognize the right of any State or combination of States, in the minority, to say what should be the platform of the party, or what position the party should take on the issues of the day, and therefore they did not do the bidding of these selfish and corrupt politicians, but adopted what they thought was a rational and constitutional platform, whereupon the dictators withdrew from the Convention. This was a "quality time" for the Democracy, and many are the apprehensions of disunion, which will necessarily grow out of the defeat of the party, or the election of such a man as Seward, should he carry out his policy, or the policy of his party. With all these things staring them in the face, the remaining portion of the Convention did what all conservative Democrats will heartily endorse. They held steadfastly to principles and at the same time managed to give the people of the different States, whose delegates had seceded, an opportunity of putting more conservative and safe men in their stead, which is held by all Democrats who are not as rabid as the seceders themselves, they will do. The charge which is so often made by the opposition that the "Democratic party will do anything for the spoils" was never more completely refuted than by the action of the Charleston Convention. For the sake of principle they did what may be the cause of their defeat at the coming election, but which, we hope will work out good for the party. So far as we are concerned, we would rather suffer defeat contending for sound Democratic and Constitutional principles than gain a victory by abandoning them, for the history of the country goes to show that, although the masses may be led off after a berry, yet they will soon return to principles upon which our government is based. We have the fullest confidence in the action of the members of the Charleston convention, and have every reason to believe those who remained in it to be the best of patriots. By their conduct and forbearance they have shown conclusively that they will not forsake principles nor the constitution for the purpose of gaining a political victory.

In advance of any demonstration at Chicago we predict that the opposition will adopt a platform which will be a libel on the party and the very men who will draw it up. It will not be for the re-establishing of the Missouri Compromise line about the repeal of which the party has been grumbling ever since it was done away with; it will not advocate resistance to the fugitive slave law, which the party, in almost every State in which they have a majority, does resist; neither will it endorse the doctrine of negro-equality, a doctrine that is being practically carried out in several of the eastern States which are under Republican rule. It will be mostly "Homestead Bill," an electrifying construction made for the occasion, on which they will endeavor to gather the people, by making them many false promises as they have in relation to making free States, and when free States are formed and apply for admission, they did with Minnesota and Oregon, for no conceivable reason other than they were not in favor of negro-equality. After the election is over, the driftwood out of which the apology for a platform is made, will float wherever the current may carry it, and only one portion of the conglomerated mass that composed the opposition to the Democracy in the campaign of 1860, will be benefited or strengthened, and that is the abolition element which controls the party, but whose principles the party does not advocate in the shape of a platform. This is the difference in the cadence of the leaders of the opposing parties.

OUR TOWN—ITS ADVANTAGES.
We have received the following statistical information concerning the shipment and receipt of freight at this place, which show the advantages of Plymouth, as a market and business place, over any of the places on the west end of the P. F. W. & C. R. R.

A statement of Revenue arising from Freight forwarded and received, at the Stations below named, between Ft. Wayne and Chicago, as shown by the third annual report of the board of directors of the P. F. W. & C. R. R., for the year ending Dec. 31, 1859:

Ft. Wayne to Ft. Wayne	\$28,016 25
do do	42,388 91
Ft. Wayne to Chicago	70,405 16
do do	6,436 72
do do	2,763 02
Ft. Wayne to Warsaw	\$9,199 64
do do	15,848 27
do do	7,319 48
Ft. Wayne to Chicago	\$2,197 75

Revenue arising from passengers transported from
Columbia Station, 4,277 56
Warsaw, 11,138 34
Bourbon, 1,487 65
Plymouth, 11,135 14
Hanna, 681 00
Valparaiso, 5,430 00
Hobart, 1,168 95

During the year there were shipped from
Columbia Station, 4,277 56
Warsaw, 11,138 34
Bourbon, 1,487 65
Plymouth, 11,135 14
Hanna, 681 00
Valparaiso, 5,430 00
Hobart, 1,168 95

The total number of passengers transported to Plymouth during the year was 5,694, and the number transported from Plymouth was 6,122. The number of passengers transported over the road was 413,817.

Ford from Bourbon,	6,878 89
Rec'd at do	801 86
Ford from Plymouth,	7,677 75
Rec'd at do	41,154 63
Ford from Hanna,	50,304 28
Rec'd at do	4,303 39
Ford from Valparaiso,	630 66
Rec'd at do	4,934 05
Ford from Hobart,	10,218 92
Rec'd at do	5,465 68
Revenue arising from passengers transported from	15,694 00
Columbia Station,	1,311 94
Warsaw,	1,264 94
Bourbon,	2,576 88
Plymouth,	11,138 34
Hanna,	1,487 65
Valparaiso,	5,430 00
Hobart,	1,168 95

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A GOOD IDEA.—We see by the State Sentinel that it is rumored at Washington that our Senators, Messrs. Bright and Fitch, are going to canvass this State previous to the meeting of the convention at Baltimore, on the 18th of June, against Douglas. This will be a good thing for these gentlemen who have been fighting against the oft-expressed desire of their constituents, for the past three or four years. They, as well as all other men, have a right to their preference, but as representatives of the Democracy of Indiana, they have no right to continue their warfare upon Senator Douglas. The sentiment of the party in this state has been thoroughly and unmistakably expressed in all the meetings of the Democracy—from those held in the district school houses, up to the State Convention, and from there to Charleston. From the steadfast manner in which the Indiana delegates adhered to their instructions, we should think these gentlemen would have very little hope of effecting what they desire, and we do not believe they will undertake the up-hill task of turning the Democracy of Indiana against Senator Douglas. It would finish their political condemnation.

A LABORED EFFORT.—Our friend Mattingly wrote a lengthy and labored article last week, intended as a reply to our article of the 3d inst., under the head of "He still Quibbles." He is indebted to a "mistake in the printer" for his harrangue. In the last paragraph, where we said to the editor, "Do you know why Corbaley's record was examined first?" &c., the word *not* was left out by our compositor, which should have been between the words *was* and *examined*, which would make it read as it is in the manuscript,—"was not examined first." Had it not been for this mistake in our compositor, or our oversight in "reading proof," which we did at about 12 o'clock at night, "while nodding," our neighbor would have been in a deplorable fix, and would only have gotten along by stating that he was in an awful hurry—too great a push to notice our article; but seeing that we had "made an out," he caught at the straw, hoping it would help sustain him and his sinking cause. After correcting the error in our article, which was apparent to every sensible reader, we remark that our questions are still unanswered, and our friend can take another tilt at them if he likes.

OUR EARLY ISSUE.—Wishing to attend the pow-wow, and see the wigwam, at Chicago, we issue our paper two days in advance of our common time of issuing. On account of getting it out in such haste, it will not contain the usual amount of editorial and other reading matter. Next week we expect to be able to give our readers a pretty complete history of the doings of this Convention. Now, everything in the way of Republicanism is quiet—holding off for the action of the Convention.

Owing to circumstances beyond our control, we failed, last week, in starting some packages in time to make "connection" with some of the mails. We have now made arrangements which ensure punctuality, so that our subscribers may depend on receiving their papers "on time," hereafter.

THAT PLATFORM in front of friend Short's hotel, is a capital improvement in the arrangements of that well-kept house. Sooner as the landlord's name is, you'll find no short allowance there, either in good fare or gentlemanly treatment—and Mr. Short, by his efforts to please, makes his house a pleasant stopping place for the traveler or boarder.

We understand that there is being organized in this place a new association or organization. They have not as yet given us their name, but we believe their aim is to elevate working men, who are competent, to offices of trust and profit. The undertaking is a laudable one, and will probably meet with success. They met last night at the Court House, but did not effect an organization; but adjourned to meet again this week, some evening, but we have forgotten which one.

DO THEY DRINK?—The Opposition calls itself the temperance party. Gabe Gambrell would like such temperance men to call on him often. They were so eager to get something to quench their raging thirst, that some of them came nigh having a muss over it. Sorry display of temperance that.

Lane and Hendricks at New Albany.

These gentlemen met at the market-house last night, before the largest crowd of people that we have witnessed there for four years. We have to-day printed a careful report of their speeches, giving the substance of what they said in their own words. The high reputation of Col. Lane as a debater and stump orator had preceded him, and we must confess that he fully sustained his reputation. His speech was ingenious, eloquent, and full of anecdotes. He made a desperate attempt to break the force of his position as the President of the President of the Philadelphia Convention, and to explain away why he slaughtered Fillmore on that occasion, but it was no go. That boisterous and hearty applause always met with by opposition speakers here, failed to respond to his twisting prevarication and turning to get out of the dilemma.

A distinguished Republican said, "How Lane scatters; he had better make a clean breast of it, and advocate the pure Republican doctrines, and trust to luck for Fillmore votes." Mr. Hendricks followed Col. Lane in a compact and effective speech replete with good sense, full of facts and arguments. Everybody understood him. Every one was disappointed in the man. It had been given out that Hendricks was no match for Lane. Every one left the market house with praise upon their lips of Hendricks and his efforts. Every Democrat's face was wreathed with smiles, and their hearts made glad as they listened to his able, earnest, and triumphant defence of Democratic men and their measures. We do not wonder now that Lane refuses to hold extensive joint appointments with Hendricks. We admire his wisdom and prudence. If every voter in Indiana could hear them both Hendricks would beat Lane in a thousand.

THE TEA PLANT.—The progress of the experiments in acclimatizing the tea plant, so far as heard from, is favorable, and there is reason to believe that it can be grown south of the northern line of North Carolina and Tennessee. Eighteen thousand plants have been sent into this southern region, and eight thousand more have been distributed to persons in the northern States owning green-houses, as objects of curiosity.

The State Central Committee of the States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Arkansas, have called State Democratic Conventions to appoint delegates to fill the vacancies occasioned by the seceding delegates from the Democratic National Convention at Charleston. The newly appointed delegates will represent these States at Baltimore on the 18th of June next.

Washington, May 11.
The steamer Philadelphia left for Fort McHenry this afternoon, to receive the Japanese embassy. They will be received at the navy yard with great pomp, and conducted to their quarters under military escort.

It is the intention of the President to have a formal interview on Wednesday, in the presence of the Cabinet and others holding prominent political positions. Each of the five territorial bills tabled to day contain an anti-slavery proviso.—This result was obtained by a union of Democrats and a few Republicans. Eli Thayer and Horace Greely, substitutes for Oregon, delegates to the Chicago Convention, are instructed to go for Bates.

New Orleans, May 10.
The steamer Costacool, from Vera Cruz on the 5th inst., has arrived here, and furnishes the following:
The constitutional government rejects the proposed mediation of the English and French ministers.
Miramon's party has been defeated on all sides, and his money exhausted.
Carvajal was organizing an expedition to attack Puebla.

The Constitutional Union Convention is now in session at Baltimore. Twenty six States are represented. Washington Hunt, of New York, was elected President of the Convention.

A meeting was called last week, in N. York, by the seamstresses and other female operatives, to sympathize with the New England and Western strikers, and the enormous amount of \$1 48 cents was collected.

We copy the following account of a late fatal shooting affray in Vigo county, from the Terre Haute Express.

It appears that a man named Prey had moved on the land of Ma. Stout, and Perry being obnoxious to the people of the neighborhood, and refusing to leave when warned to do so, a number of persons went to Prey's house to remove or lynch him. Stout was present to protect Prey and his property, and in the affray shot a young man named George Jones, nineteen shot taking effect in his face and neck, which resulted in immediate death; Prey fought with a pitch-fork, and severely wounded several persons.

The London Times confidently predicts that the Swiss will fight if Napoleon sends French troops into the Northern provinces of Savoy, Switzerland can bring an army of 200,000 into the field in six weeks, of whom 75,000 are the most skilful riflemen in the world, and a war in Savoy might give Napoleon considerable trouble.

Our country exchanges all contain brief editorials headed: "Prepare for the census." A woman in Herkimer county, N. Y., has done so. She presented her husband last week with two fine boys and a girl.

A lady recently sued the Boston and Ohio Railroad company for \$5,000 for damages for the loss of a leg by an accident on that road. She obtained a verdict of \$10,000.

The latest suggestion for the torture of the Japanese now on a visit to the United States, recommends that all the Missionary Boards send delegate to Washington to lay before the Princes the leading points of doctrine, with a view to their proper understanding of the religious condition of the United States.

New Orleans, May 4.
The Picayune's correspondent reports a great battle near San Luis Potosi, between 4,000 reactionists, and a large force of liberals. The latter was victorious. The second corps of Miramon were cut to pieces.

Eighteen pieces of artillery and 1,000 prisoners were taken, together with all the baggage, ammunition and stores. Gen. La Vega, commander, and all his officers, were taken prisoners.

The friends of Fremont are advocating his nomination at Chicago. "Out of sight out of mind," remember, John, remember!

The Second Adventists are daily expecting the final destruction of the world. Such was the crowd in expectation at the Advent Church in Boston, on Sunday last, that the galleries began to give way, and the congregation dispersed. April 1st was first fixed upon as the great day; then April 5th, and now they are waiting and examining their figures, as in the days of the great Miller.

John Iverson was recently arrested for having thirteen wives. The daughter of the jailor believed him innocent, loved him, let him out of jail, and ran off with him. In eight days afterwards he abandoned her. A reward was offered for his arrest. In order to obtain the reward a man who knew him invited him to his house, and while Iverson remained there the man slipped off, under some pretence, and obtained assistance in hopes of arresting him; but when they arrived at the house, Iverson had left, and the man's wife with him! It is suggested that the proper, tho' terribly severe punishment, would be to compel him to live with his thirteen wives at the same time.

New York, May 11.
Mr. Conner was advertised to make a second balloon ascension yesterday from Palace Garden. Despite the violent gusts of wind which now and then sprang up and the remonstrance of his friends, he persisted in attempting the ascension; but no sooner had he left the ground, than it was dashed with great force against the Saloon which fences the garden. The basket caught for a moment under the projecting eaves of the building and then was hurled against the skylight with great force. The balloon instantly collapsed. Mr. Conner was found on the roof of the building, and the physicians, who were immediately summoned, ascertained that his injuries were principally internal.

During the evening he remained insensible, and expired at 11 P. M. His wife witnessed the casualty, and would probably have shared her husband's fate, had the ascending power of the balloon been found sufficient to carry up two persons, as it was her intention to attempt a voyage.

The New York Journal of Commerce, in commenting upon the withdrawal of a portion of the Southern delegates from the Convention, remarks:

It is also ominous of evil in regard to the perpetuity of the Union. If the Democratic party of the North can not cooperate with the Democratic party of the South, what shall be said of the North as a whole? It is possible that the action of the seceding delegates may not be sustained by their constituents; and that, as the last of two evils, the States which they represent, may after all vote for the Convention Nominees. If they do not, it is not easy to see how he can be elected by the people. This secession will afford infinite joy to Abolitionists, and other foes of the Union, North and South; but by patriots, wherever found, it will be regarded with deep concern. We look upon the Democratic party as the last hope of the Union; and therefore view the events at Charleston as of far more importance than the success of that or any other party in itself considered.

In boring the artesian well at Indianapolis, at a depth of about 70 feet, a log—probably a cypress—was reached, in a tolerable state of preservation.

The amount in the Federal Treasury, subject to draft, is \$7,000,000, or upward of half a million over on that hand last week.

An English paper says that General Dred Scott commands the United States Army.

We don't wonder at the above mistake. They have good reason to "Dred" old Lundy's Lane over there.—New Orleans True Delta.

A gentleman from Delaware says the prospect for peaches in that State this year, is very gloomy. In one orchard of five acres, in New Castle county, not a blossom has been seen this season. On the eastern shore of Maryland the peach orchards are but little better. The trees are suffered from the severe winter. Apples promise a good crop.

Facts for Farmers.

If you invest money in tools, and then leave them exposed to the weather, it is the same as lending money to a spendthrift without security—a dead loss in both cases.

If you invest money in books and never read them, it is the same as putting money in the bank, but never drawing either principal or interest.

If you invest money in fine stock and do not feed and protect them and properly care for them, it is the same as dressing your wife in silk to do kitchen work.

If you invest your money in choice fruits and do not guard and give them the chance to grow and prove their value, it is the same as putting a good hand into the field with poor tools to work with.

If you invest money in a good farm and do not cultivate it well, it is the same as marrying a good wife and so abusing and enslaving her as to crush her energies and break her heart.

If you invest your money in a fine house and do not cultivate your mind and tastes so as to adorn it with intelligence and refinement, it is as if you were to wear broadcloth and a silk hat when you go to mill.

If you invest your money in strong drink, it is the same as turning hungry hogs into a growing cornfield—ruin will come in both cases.—Rural New Yorker.

It is a well authenticated fact that a lady in Connecticut, when last confined, was delivered of a young colt! Her husband is the patentee of a celebrated revolver.

PLYMOUTH STAPLE MARKETS	
Wheat.....	\$1.15@1.20
Flour.....	\$3.50@3.00 per cent
Barley.....	25@25
Oats.....	1.00 per cent
Butter.....	10@12c
Chickens.....	5.50@5.00
Potatoes.....	2.00@2.25
Eggs.....	6@7
Clover Seed.....	3.25@3.50
Timothy Seed.....	2.00@2.25
Hungarian Grass Seed.....	3@5
Blue Grass Seed.....	2@3
Hybrid Green Peas.....	2@3
5c Lard.....	5@10
Smoked Hams retail.....	10@12
Shoulders and Sides.....	8@10

New Advertisements.

DR. MOTT'S CHAMBERLAIN'S RESTORATIVE PILLS FOR IRON

And aperient and Stomachic preparation of IRON purified by combustion in Hydrogen—Sanctioned by the highest Medical authorities, both of Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experiences of thousands fully prove that no preparation of iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy and of nervous system, which indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case.

In various affections of the blood, the result of acute disease, or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful, which no description or attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bedridden, so long as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, or who suddenly reappeared in the busy world as if just returned from a distant land, in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physicians have no name.

In Nervous Affections of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and overheating; and gently regulates the system, and exerts a distinct and specific effect, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In Dyspepsia, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chamberlain's Pills has often sufficed to remove the most habitual cases, including the attendant constipation.

In unchecked Diarrhoea, even when advanced to dysentery, confirmed, emaciating, and apparently malignant, the effects have been equally decided and permanent.

In the local pain, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough and remittent hectic, which generally indicate incipient consumption, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In Scrophulous Tuberculosis, this medicated iron has far more than the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well known liabilities.

The situation of females cannot be too confidently directed to this remedy and restorative, in two cases peculiarly affecting them.

In Rheumatism, both chronic and inflammatory—in the latter, however, more decidedly—it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In Intermittent Fevers it must be a great remedy, and energetic nervous tonic, and to progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered in the whole history of medicine which exerts such prompt happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unequal disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. LOCKE & Co., General Agents, 330 Broadway, N. Y.

Plymouth, May 14—17th

WHEREAS, my wife, Barbara Apple, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, therefore I forbid all persons from harboring her about their houses, as she is my wife, and will hold them accountable for keeping her. I am ready to receive her home and treat her as a wife. I forbid all persons from trading with her. may 14—17th JOHN APPLE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will, at the next regular session of the Board of Commissioners of Marshall county to be held on the first Monday of June next apply for license to sell spirituous liquors, in accordance with the provisions of the late general assembly of the State of Indiana. The location on which I propose to sell is on the south part of lot number 2 in the original plat of the town of Plymouth, Indiana. may 14—17th JOHN L. WELLER.

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